been consistent with university and state bidding procedures.

Ms. Gapen, who resigned in September after the charges were made by a state legislator, has asked to be restored to her former post.

Arrest Made in Break-In at Animal-Research Lab

SACRAMENTO, CAL. — The police here have arrested a man in connection with a 1986 break-in at an animal-research laboratory at the University of Oregon.

Crescent Velucci has been charged with four felonies—burglary, conspiracy to commit burglary, theft, and criminal mischief—and held on $200,000 bail.

The arrest followed a joint investigation by the Eugene, Ore., police department, the Lane County, Ore., District Attorney's office, and the Sacramento office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The break-in caused $58,000 damage to equipment and research projects. Cats, rabbits, hamsters, and rats were taken from the laboratory.

A group calling itself the Animal Liberation Front claimed responsibility for the break-in. Mr. Velucci reportedly told police that he did not belong to the group, but had acted as a spokesman for it.

Stanford Fined $209,000 for Excess Water Use

STANFORD, CAL. — Stanford University has been fined $209,000 for using about 54 million gallons more than the water allotment imposed by a utility to help cope with the state's four-year drought.

The utility said the university was penalized for exceeding its allocation in August, September, and October. The allotments were established by the San Francisco Water Department, which serves the campus and numerous Bay Area communities, and went into effect last May.

David Kaye, the university's utilities manager, blamed the excess water use on unseasonably dry fall weather and the demands of campus research facilities. He said steps had been taken to cut water use.

Corrections

■ A story on the campus network at the University of Southern California (*The Chronicle*, November 28) incorrectly reported that the Ahmanson Foundation had given $4-million for it. The $4-million was a grant for U.S.C.'s teaching library; the foundation gave $1-million for the network.

■ The deadline for the College Library Technology and Cooperation Grants Program has been listed incorrectly in the Deadlines column. The correct date is January 14.

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ESCHEWING HEADLINES

Wilson Center Offers a Haven From the Seduction of Washington

By SCOTT JASCHIK

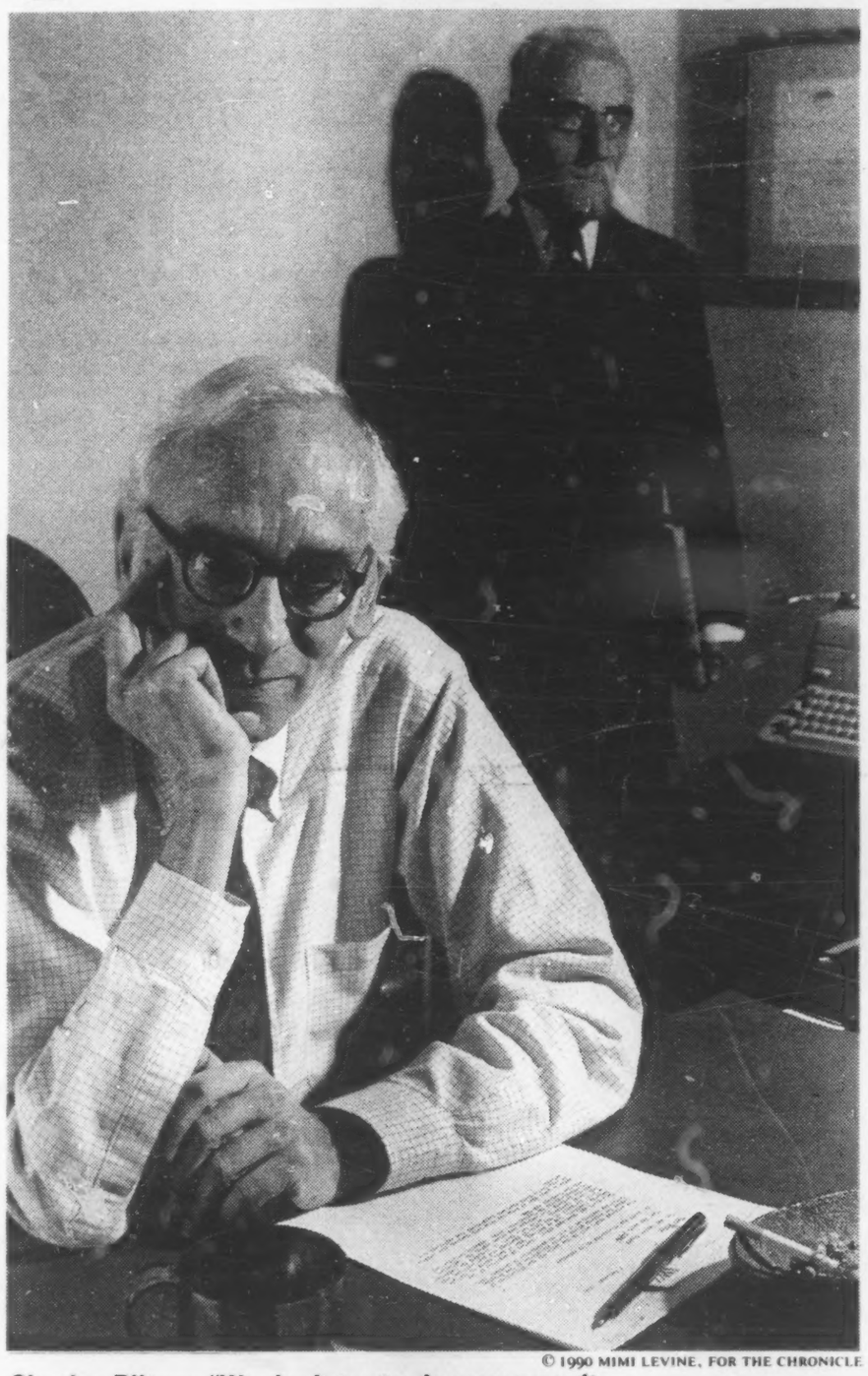
WASHINGTON

In this city awash in talk of the Persian Gulf, the think tanks are setting up countless seminars on the region.

Not so the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Ask the center's director, Charles Blitzer, what recent accomplishment he's most proud of and his answer has nothing to do with the Gulf crisis. He talks about organizing a seminar that introduced Rabbi Adin Steinsaltz, author of a widely acclaimed new translation of the Talmud, to several members of Congress, officials of the National Institutes of Health, journalists, and visiting scholars at the center.

"It would be much easier to explain why we were bringing in Henry Kissinger than Rabbi Steinsaltz, but I wouldn't want to do that," Mr. Blitzer says.

For Mr. Blitzer, eschewing the headlines is a passion. He says the best thing the center did in 1976 was sponsor a Bicentennial seminar that recalled not the founding of the United States, but the publication of *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.



© 1990 MIMI LEVINE, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Charles Blitzer: "We don't try to do somersaults in response to what happens in the morning."

Present Sometimes Intrudes

When the center must focus its attention on current events—half its budget comes from the federal government, so the present sometimes intrudes—the center still finds a way to be scholarly. *The Helsinki Process and the Future of Europe*, a new book published by the Wilson Center at the request of National Security Council officials, has as its lead essay a historic comparison of developments in Europe in the years 1848 and 1989.

"We don't try to do somersaults in response to what happens in the morning," Mr. Blitzer says.

The center is engaged in a constant balancing act, trying to provide a home from which its scholars can take advantage of all that Washington offers, and yet trying to see that the city does not seduce them.

Says S. Frederick Starr, a former center official who is president of Oberlin College: "Both the glory and bane of Washington for a scholar are the numbers of people in policy and politics concentrated there. This is of great benefit to many, but many others have abandoned their vocations as scholars, and have had their heads turned."

Mr Blitzer says the balancing act is appropriate because the center is the national memorial to Woodrow Wilson, whose career was divided between scholarship and politics. Congress created the center in 1968, giving it a board appointed by the President and a home in the Smithsonian Institution. Its current budget is about $10-million, roughly half of which comes from foundations and private gifts.

The money brings 37 fellows here to conduct research and write for terms of about a year each. In keeping with President Wilson's internationalist spirit, about 40 per cent come from abroad. Most fellows are professional scholars, but some are politicians or journalists.

International scholarship dominates the research. But the topics range from literature to philosophy to political science. This year's subjects include Dutch painting in historical perspective from 1609-48 and armed forces in societies without wars.

Fellows receive stipends that, combined with money from their regular employers, should match their regular salaries.

Fellows say the most important benefit they receive is access to the vast collections of the Library of Congress. The center is one of the few institutions with borrowing privileges, so fellows can receive library materials right in their offices. Sergo A. Mikoyan, editor of the Soviet journal *Latinskaya Amerika*, or *Latin America*, says "there are at least 10 times more books here than in Moscow" on the topic of his research, regional conflicts and their impact on U.S.-Soviet relations.

Neutral Territory

Because of its unique status among Washington institutions, the center also offers a place for meetings of government officials and academics that might not be able to take place anywhere else.

Abbott Gleason, former director of the center's Soviet studies program, says one such meeting occurred during President Reagan's first term, when many academics were disputing the Central Intelligence Agency's projections of Soviet military strength. The center invited the academics and officials of the C.I.A. to meet and hash out their differences. Says Mr. Gleason, who is chairman of the history department at Brown University: "The C.I.A. wouldn't go to Harvard or Tufts to argue that issue, but we provided a place where the C.I.A. and academics could get together without the political stress."

The center has frequently welcomed scholars who have been dissident leaders in their home countries. Now, as Eastern Europe has become democratic, many of those Wilson alumni have assumed posts in their governments. Among them is Bronislaw Geremek, leader of the Solidarity delegation in Poland's Parliament.

"Both the glory and bane of Washington for a scholar are the numbers of people in policy and politics concentrated there."

The center is also a publisher. Each issue of *The Wilson Quarterly* provides for readers synopses of scholarly debates as well as several articles on themes related to fellows' work. The center also produces scholarly books and a series of guides to scholarship in Washington. These books, organized by region of study, outline the materials available both from well known institutions, such as the Library of Congress, and from lesser-known sources of books and archival material, such as embassies and the lobbying groups based here.

Emphasis on Scholarship

Mr. Blitzer became director of the center two years ago, coming from the presidency of the National Humanities Center. He and the center's board have not changed the structure of the center, but they have tried to increase the emphasis on pure scholarship—provoking some controversy in the process.

Several former fellows and center officials, all of whom asked not to be identified, say the zeal with which Mr. Blitzer and the board seek to preserve the center's scholarly focus goes too far. Given that the center is within walking distance of the Capitol and the White House, they say, it's foolish to insist on what one critic calls a "monastic separation" from current affairs.

Some critics say board members appointed by Presidents Reagan and Bush feared that the center, if it focused on current issues, could become a haven for scholars who wanted to criticize the Administrations. But Mr. Blitzer and other scholars say the board has never sought to interfere politically, and they note that scholars with a wide range of views are in residence at any time.

Mr. Blitzer says Washington has enough traditional think tanks. He is moving ahead with his vision for the center, with strong backing from key members of Congress. Says Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a New York Democrat: "This is meant to be a center of academic and intellectual pursuits."

Senator Moynihan, who as an aide to President Johnson helped draft the legislation that created the center, is emphatic about the point, adding, "This is not a think tank, not a think tank."

Adopting Themes

To increase the emphasis on scholarship, Mr. Blitzer is encouraging fellows to stop thinking of themselves as attached to one of the center's area-studies programs. While he will continue the programs, he plans to have the center adopt several themes—possible topics include ethnicity, federalism, and cities—that fellows would be asked to study across regional and historical boundaries. Mr. Blitzer has also ended the requirement that scholars seeking fellowships apply through one of the area-studies programs, a policy he believes has discouraged applicants with less timely topics of research.

Mr. Blitzer is convinced that these changes will improve the center's reputation. The number of applicants for the 37 fellowships has nearly doubled in the last two years, to 750 from 404.

He says he just won't compromise in seeking to make the center even more unabashedly intellectual in this most pragmatic of cities. Says Mr. Blitzer: "We'll just make the case for what we are." ■

WASHINGTON UPDATE

- **NSF cites big increase in complaints of scientific misconduct**
- **Cal. Democrat to head House science-and-technology panel**
- **Committee examining space program urges changes at NASA**
- **Science foundation told it must leave Washington for Virginia**

The inspector general's office at the National Science Foundation received nearly seven times as many allegations about scientific misconduct in fiscal 1990 as it did the year before, according to a report from the office to Congress.

In 1990, 41 complaints were received, compared with 6 the year before. The only explanation the report suggests is that the new level of complaints "shows a new and increasing awareness," both inside the foundation and among researchers, of the office's responsibility to look into all allegations of misconduct.

The inspector general's office is responsible for investigating violations of the N.S.F.'s regulations on misconduct, which went into effect in 1987. As of the end of September, 29 cases from the last two years were still unresolved.

The report notes that for the first time ever the office has recommended sanctions against an individual for violations of misconduct regulations. The case involves allegations that a researcher sexually harassed and assaulted students at a foreign research site. (See story, Page A14.)

Most of the cases that the office handles involve less serious charges, the report adds. The most common involves charges of plagiarism, according to an N.S.F official.

The inspector general's office has been in operation only since February 1989, but the data for fiscal 1989 include complaints received by that office's predecessor. —COLLEEN CORDES

■

The House Science, Space, and Technology Committee will have a new chairman next year. He is Rep. George E. Brown, Jr., a California Democrat who is widely regarded as one of the most knowledgeable and enthusiastic supporters of science programs.

Congressman Brown will take over the committee from Rep. Robert A. Roe, a New Jersey Democrat who is leaving to become the head of the Public Works and Transportation Committee.

Mr. Brown has been particularly interested in space issues, alternative energies, science education, and the promotion of high technology to improve the nation's competitiveness. He holds a bachelor's degree in physics from the University of California at Los Angeles.

There will also be new leaders of at least two of the subcommittees under the full science panel. The top position on the space-science subcommittee is open, and Mr. Roe's departure from the committee also leaves a vacancy at the head of the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight. That subcommittee examines whether federal laws for many research programs are being carried out according to Congressional intent. Mr. Brown is reportedly interested in chairing either one of the two subcommittees, as well as the full panel. —C.C.

■

A panel asked by Vice-President Quayle to study the future of the space program has recommended sweeping changes in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, including greater priority for scientific-research programs.

In a report released last week, the committee said some of the concerns expressed about the space agency in the wake of the discovery of the flaw in the Hubble Space Telescope and of persistent technical problems aboard the space shuttle are "deserved and occasionally even self-inflicted."

The panel of academic and industrial leaders said part of the problem was that the agency "is trying to do too much, and allowing too little margin for the unexpected."

"As a result," it continued, "there is the frequent need to revamp major programs, which in turn sometimes results in forming smaller (scientific) pursuits to pay the bill for problems encountered in larger (frequently manned) missions."

The panel said the agency should shift its focus to place primary emphasis on its scientific program, which, it said, "ranks above space stations, aerospace planes, manned missions to the planets, and many other major pursuits which often receive greater visibility."

It said the agency's future scientific programs should focus on two main goals: studying the earth from space with satellites in a "Mission *to* Planet Earth" and using manned and unmanned missions to study space in a "Mission *from* Planet Earth."

The panel also recommended that the agency develop a new unmanned launch vehicle, saying panel members believe the space program "is overly dependent on the space shuttle for access to space." The committee advocated that the space station be redesigned to reduce its scope and cost. —KIM A. McDONALD

■

The National Science Foundation, enmeshed in a literal turf battle, has been ordered to move its offices to a Virginia suburb of Washington in 1993.

The foundation is currently located a few blocks from the White House. But it has been looking for a new site for the last few years. The lease on its present building expires in 1995, and the agency originally hoped to find a newer building that could be outfitted with sophisticated equipment for telecommunications and data processing.

Its search has been complicated by the maneuvers of Senators from Virginia and Maryland, who view the agency as an economic plum that could attract high-technology companies and new jobs to their states.

The federal General Services Administration, which handles the leasing of federal offices, determined this year after competitive bidding that the best spot for the agency was in Virginia.

The foundation, however, has been resisting that or any other move in the near future. Officials say they are concerned that the two-year costs of relocating will come at the expense of more pressing needs.

Meanwhile, the political pressures have continued. Senators from Virginia recently blocked an attempt by Sen. Barbara A. Mikulski, a Maryland Democrat, to prohibit the foundation from moving to Virginia until the agency reconsidered sites in Maryland.

Because Senator Mikulski chairs the subcommittee that recommends spending for the foundation, her reaction to a move to Virginia is not a matter that agency officials can ignore.

Late last week, however, the G.S.A. ordered N.S.F. to move to the site in Virginia. Foundation officials have not yet decided whether to appeal. —C.C.

FACT FILE: Top 100 Institutions in Total Research-and-Development Spending, Fiscal 1989

	U.S. funds for research & development		Total funds for research & development	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Johns Hopkins U. *	$590,184,000	1	$648,395,000	1
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	215,140,000	3	287,157,000	2
Cornell U.	157,984,000	10	286,733,000	3
Stanford U.	238,650,000	2	285,994,000	4
U. of Wisconsin, Madison	169,452,000	7	285,982,000	5
U. of Michigan	174,875,000	5	280,905,000	6
U. of Minnesota	132,880,000	14	258,614,000	7
Texas A&M U.	93,584,000	26	250,706,000	8
U. of California, Los Angeles	159,002,000	9	227,828,000	9
U. of Washington	182,453,000	4	221,712,000	10
Pennsylvania State U.	114,646,000	18	219,930,000	11
U. of California, San Francisco	159,906,000	8	219,446,000	12
U. of California, San Diego	171,479,000	6	216,991,000	13
U. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	114,398,000	19	210,590,000	14
U. of California, Berkeley	124,371,000	15	209,967,000	15
Harvard U.	143,451,000	12	209,519,000	16
U. of Texas, Austin	94,311,000	25	193,337,000	17
U. of California, Davis	72,718,000	35	180,297,000	18
Georgia Institute of Technology	98,048,000	23	174,664,000	19
U. of Arizona	80,533,000	32	174,119,000	20
U. of Pennsylvania	123,810,000	16	173,744,000	21
Columbia U.	146,712,000	11	172,145,000	22
Yale U.	138,835,000	13	171,139,000	23
Ohio State U.	75,484,000	33	162,690,000	24
U. of Southern California	119,005,000	17	162,013,000	25
U. of Maryland, College Park	58,924,000	46	149,510,000	26
U. of Georgia	42,797,000	66	145,953,000	27
U. of Colorado	109,145,000	20	143,694,000	28
Baylor College of Medicine	69,336,000	36	134,681,000	29
Duke U.	99,036,000	22	131,090,000	30
North Carolina State U.	37,783,000	75	128,891,000	31
Washington U.	96,829,000	24	128,419,000	32
U. of Florida	60,731,000	45	125,770,000	33
U. of Tennessee System	57,763,000	49	124,820,000	34
Rutgers U.	35,896,000	79	124,574,000	35
Purdue U.	63,979,000	42	124,323,000	36
U. of Rochester	101,049,000	21	123,997,000	37
Louisiana State U.	40,114,000	72	122,357,000	38
U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	93,280,000	27	122,097,000	39
Michigan State U.	51,741,000	54	121,456,000	40
Northwestern U.	57,510,000	50	118,991,000	41
U. of Pittsburgh	81,217,000	30	111,265,000	42
U. of Massachusetts	56,505,000	51	110,644,000	43
U. of Chicago	90,459,000	28	109,429,000	44
U. of Connecticut	46,184,000	63	109,328,000	45
U. of Iowa	74,271,000	34	105,900,000	46
New York U.	81,143,000	31	104,451,000	47
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State U.	38,597,000	74	104,266,000	48
Iowa State U.	28,895,000	85	103,174,000	49
Carnegie Mellon U.	65,079,000	39	101,635,000	50
State U. of New York, Buffalo	64,453,000	40	100,291,000	51
California Institute of Technology	84,167,000	29	98,731,000	52
U. of Alabama, Birmingham	68,204,000	38	98,302,000	53
Oregon State U.	$49,112,000	58	$91,355,000	54
U. of Miami	63,101,000	43	90,298,000	55
Case Western Reserve U.	68,632,000	37	86,168,000	56
U. of Texas Anderson Cancer Center	28,992,000	84	85,903,000	57
U. of Illinois, Chicago	43,288,000	65	85,237,000	58
U. of Utah	61,819,000	44	83,340,000	59
Princeton U.	47,176,000	59	82,914,000	60
Indiana U.	58,334,000	47	81,793,000	61
U. of Virginia	51,214,000	56	81,281,000	62
U. of Texas Southwestern Medical Center Dallas	51,254,000	55	79,920,000	63
State U. of New York, Stony Brook	49,726,000	57	79,455,000	64
U. of Maryland, Baltimore	35,970,000	78	75,854,000	65
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute	64,333,000	41	74,881,000	66
Yeshiva U.	58,224,000	48	74,496,000	67
U. of Missouri, Columbia	22,312,000	105	74,055,000	68
Rockefeller U.	41,192,000	68	73,945,000	69
U. of Hawaii, Manoa	40,574,000	71	70,733,000	70
Utah State U.	42,449,000	67	69,944,000	71
U. of Cincinnati	40,598,000	70	69,831,000	72
U. of Kentucky	27,010,000	91	69,532,000	73
U. of Nebraska, Lincoln	25,803,000	96	68,281,000	74
U. of California, Irvine	46,492,000	62	66,806,000	75
Boston U.	56,402,000	52	66,325,000	76
Vanderbilt U.	56,151,000	53	65,218,000	77
Emory U.	46,497,000	61	64,713,000	78
Colorado State U.	46,572,000	60	64,351,000	79
U. of South Florida	26,576,000	94	60,973,000	80
New Mexico State U.	45,660,000	64	60,930,000	81
Wayne State U.	28,167,000	88	59,521,000	82
U. of Kansas	26,420,000	95	57,111,000	83
City U. of New York, Mount Sinai School of Medicine	37,233,000	77	56,856,000	84
U. of Alaska, Fairbanks	26,659,000	92	56,701,000	85
Clemson U.	12,484,000	136	56,699,000	86
Florida State U.	24,897,000	99	55,245,000	87
Washington State U.	22,697,000	104	55,173,000	88
U. of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey	27,983,000	89	54,451,000	89
U. of Oklahoma	17,020,000	118	53,956,000	90
Auburn U.	15,179,000	124	53,814,000	91
Mississippi State U.	17,694,000	114	53,670,000	92
Oklahoma State U.	14,116,000	128	53,655,000	93
Georgetown U.	37,351,000	76	53,597,000	94
U. of California, Riverside	15,584,000	123	53,213,000	95
U. of New Mexico	23,934,000	102	52,970,000	96
Tufts U.	40,771,000	69	50,424,000	97
U. of California, Santa Barbara	39,227,000	73	50,067,000	98
Kansas State U.	15,951,000	121	47,302,000	99
U. of Texas Health Science Center Houston	29,500,000	82	46,860,000	100
Total, 100 institutions	**$7,515,328,000**		**$12,332,473,000**	
Total, all institutions	**$8,972,466,000**		**$14,987,279,000**	

Note: Figures cover only research-and-development expenditures in science and engineering, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, the humanities, law, and physical education.
Because some institutions have developed new methods to report their research expenditures more accurately, comparisons with earlier years may not be appropriate.

* Includes the Applied Physics Laboratory with $431-million in total and $422-million in federally financed research-and-development expenditures.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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News Summary

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Physicists, wary of pitfalls, are moving cautiously with construction of the $8-billion particle collider: Page A5.

The end of mandatory retirement will not significantly affect professors' decisions about when to stop working, a survey says: Page A13.

The U. of Bridgeport should be placed on probation, an accrediting panel has recommended: Page A13.

Lamar Alexander's nomination has pleased those who like the idea of a veteran politician's fighting for education: Page A17.

College bookstores are battling to win part of a growing market that has been created by advances in computer technology: Page A35.

A $20-million gift will be used to set up an institute of advanced study at George Mason U.: Page A35.

The four most-feared words in college sports are "lack of institutional control": Page A41.

The presidents' commission of the N.C.A.A. gets another centrist leader as its new chairman: Page A41.

Sports programs on four campuses were accused of committing major violations of N.C.A.A. rules: Page A41.

Education in East Europe is under siege. Poland's universities must cope with dire financial problems, and those in the Soviet Union are imperiled by the upheavals in the republics: Stories on Page A45.

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White House Eyes Change in Approach to Black Colleges

Controversial plan would divide campuses into separate categories

WASHINGTON

The Bush Administration is considering a controversial plan that would change the way federal agencies support historically black colleges.

The colleges would be divided into several categories, based on their missions and programs. Federal agencies planning to work with historically black colleges could then focus attention and money on the category of college appropriate to the agency's needs.

For example, a federal agency wanting to support research could hold a competition that would be open only to black colleges designated as research institutions.

Administration officials say private foundations could also use the classification system in deciding where to donate their funds.

Bitter Opposition

Many black-college presidents bitterly oppose the idea.

They say it would allow the federal government and foundations to shift money to a small subset of black colleges and universities—those that are already among the most wealthy—while abandoning other institutions.

"This would set up another caste system," says William P. Hytche, president of the University of Maryland–Eastern

Continued on Page A18

Colleges Fear Debate on Minority Scholarships May Fuel Racial Tension

By SCOTT JASCHIK

Educators say the controversy over the legality of minority scholarships has seriously damaged higher education. Regardless of how the legal issue is resolved, they predict that:

- Many minority students, thinking money for their education has been lost, *will be discouraged from applying to college.*
- Racial tensions on campuses will increase as some white students question scholarships reserved for black and Hispanic classmates.
- The issue will become such an important symbol that other, more vital measures to help minority students may not receive sufficient attention.
- Public confidence in the Education Department's Office for Civil Rights will be so diminished that minority students and faculty members will not file complaints with the office.
- A wide range of important issues fac-

Continued on Page A32

WIDESPREAD COMPLAINTS

Undergraduates at Large Universities Found to Be Increasingly Dissatisfied

By ROBIN WILSON

AUSTIN, TEX.

Ignored by many professors and crowded into classes so full that some students must sit on the floor, undergraduates at large research universities are growing increasingly dissatisfied.

Even getting into required courses is difficult, the students say, because their institutions enroll so many undergraduates. Many say it will take them five or six years to earn their degrees.

Many research universities are seeking ways to improve the quality of education for undergraduates: Page A37.

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Kathy Gilland, a sophomore majoring in history at the U. of Texas: "My friends who went to small schools are doing a lot better."

At the University of Texas at Austin, according to the student newspaper, nearly 1,000 students were turned away last fall from English 316K, a course all undergraduates must take. Administrators at the university say they don't know exactly how many students had difficulties, but sections were later added to accommodate the students.

Students here and at other large universities say it's almost impossible to get a faculty member's help in choosing a major or plotting a course schedule. They say professors are either unin-

Continued on Page A37

Crowded Classes, Student-Advising System Are Targets of Report on Liberal Learning

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

Undergraduate majors in the arts and sciences often fail to help students make connections between courses and synthesize what they have learned, says a comprehensive report to be released this week by the Association of American Colleges.

The two-volume report, *Liberal Learning and the Arts and Sciences Major,* recommends a series of changes to strengthen undergraduate majors. It urges academic departments to consider how the courses in a major relate to each other and to courses outside the major. And it urges departments to structure the major so students can build on their knowledge, tying it all together in a final "capstone" course or other senior-year experience.

Successful Examples Included

The report discusses the principles it says should underlie a major, and it includes examples of successful programs. It also sharply criticizes many practices common at large universities,

Continued on Page A40

Public Colleges Expect Financial Hardship in 1991, as Budget Crises Imperil State Appropriations

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK and MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

An economic storm cloud hangs ominously over public higher education this year, as states throughout the nation confront their direst budget crises since the recession-ridden early 1980's.

After several years in which college leaders predicted the worst and did slightly better than that, 1991 is shaping up as a year of true financial hardship for state colleges and for state financial-aid programs that assist students at both public and private institutions.

Across the country, higher-education and state officials predict that the budget problems will leave many colleges with appropriations for 1991-92 that barely keep pace with inflation—or, in the worst cases, with reductions in state support.

The appropriations outlook is expected to prompt an unusually high number of states to impose large tuition increases this year. Reductions in faculty and staff positions and limits on enrollments are also likely to be widespread. (A summary of the outlook in each of the 50 states begins on Page A21.)

For most public colleges, the bleak out-

Continued on Page A20

MARGINALIA

News note in the Grand Valley State University *Forum:*

"Linda Chown, assistant professor of English, has been published by Garland Publishing."

"Wearing her dust jacket?" a reader wants to know.

■

"Dear Friend," says the letter from Prentice Hall, "I think we may owe you an apology. A recent check of our customer records indicated that you may not have received a free copy of our 'Secretary's Desk Guide to Punctuation, Spelling, Word Division and Hyphenation.'

"Apparently we simply forgot to tell you about this attractive gift offer, which comes to you with your 15-day free trail copy of PROFESSIONAL SECRETARY'S ENCYCLOPEDIC DICTIONARY, 4th Edition."

Be sure to keep a copy for yourself.

■

News item in *The Circle*, the newspaper at Marist College:

"On Sunday, singer / songwriter Suzanne Vega spoke to a group of Marist students about her creative process and answered questions dealing with various aspects of her career. . . .

"The singer evoked laughter from the audience numerous times with her witty remarks and rye sense of humor. . . ."

Crusty, we suppose.

■

From *Loyola World*, the paper at Loyola University Chicago:

"Loyolans at the Water Tower Campus now can join the university's efforts to 'green' the Earth.

" 'We have all read President Baumhart's goals, and it is clear that the president is pro-active in preserving and conserving the world's resources,' said Mimi Winter, director, human resources. 'In a recent "Meet with Mimi" gathering, I learned that we have many environmentally sound employees. . . .' "

That's a relief.

■

Letter to a history professor from Harvard University Press:

"Please accept this opportunity to evaluate the newly published paperback editions *The Sinews of Power* and *The Rise of Respectable Society*. . . .

" 'This is a major study of Victorian society by one of our leading historians, the product of immensely wide reading and mature consideration. . . . Each chapter is an excellent, authoritative and elegant r;aaesum;aae, and will be invaluable to the student and of much interest to what used to be called the intelligent lay reader.'—John Burnett, *Times Literary Supplement*"

Sounds too technical for *us*.

—C.G.

In Brief

College Enrollments Up in 1990, Survey Finds

WASHINGTON—Enrollments at the nation's colleges and universities are up again, with the greatest growth occurring at community colleges, according to the American Council on Education.

The finding is based on A.C.E.'s informal survey of fall 1990 enrollments at two- and four-year public and private colleges in 14 states. According to the council, enrollments in those states make up almost 45 per cent of the nation's total and indicate a national trend.

The A.C.E. survey found that, in most of the 14 states, enrollments at community colleges were up from 2 to 6 per cent last fall, compared with the previous year. Increases at four-year colleges and universities ranged from 1 to 3 per cent in the same period.

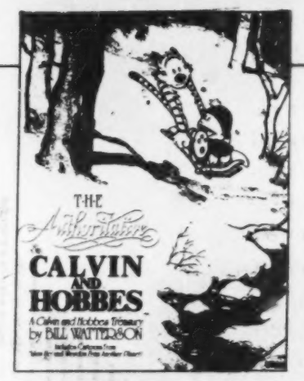
Higher-education researchers gave several reasons for the larger increases at community colleges, including lower tuition and job-related courses.

Connecticut was the only state to show decreased enrollments in all sectors of higher education, public as well as private. It experienced a decline of less than 1 per cent at both four-year and two-year colleges.

The largest increase in community-college enrollment was Louisiana's 22 per cent. New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin each reported growth of more than 5 per cent.

Enrollment changes at four-year institutions varied little in the 14 states. Missouri and Colorado experienced the strongest growth, 3.6 and 3.4 per cent, respectively.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	 **The Authoritative Calvin and Hobbes,** by Bill Watterson	1
2.	**Wiener Dog Art: The Far Side Collection,** by Gary Larson	6
3.	**Dawn,** by V. C. Andrews	7
4.	**All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten,** by Robert Fulghum	9
5.	**The Plains of Passage,** by Jean M. Auel	2
6.	**The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People,** by Stephen R. Covey	—
7.	**The Great Waldo Search,** by Martin Handford	—
8.	**The Dark Half,** by Stephen King	3
9.	**The "Late Night With David Letterman" Book of Top Ten Lists,** by David Letterman, Steve O'Donnell, et al.	10
10.	**The Joy Luck Club,** by Amy Tan	5

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Denison U., Idaho State U., Iowa State U., Kent State U., Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Montana State U., New York U., North Dakota State U., Pennsylvania State U., Portland State U., Princeton U., San Francisco State U., Southern Methodist U., Stanford U., State U. of New York at Buffalo, Tulane U., U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U. of Iowa, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Puget Sound, U. of Southern California, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, Washington U. (Mo.), and Wichita State U.

Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in November.

Studies Find Nursing Attracts More Students

Nursing-school enrollment has increased for the second consecutive year, following four years of sharp decreases, according to surveys by two nursing associations.

The National League for Nursing, which includes all the nation's nursing-education programs, found that 230,000 students were enrolled in registered-nurse programs last fall, an increase of 14 per cent over 1989. Enrollment in nursing programs averaged more than 240,000 in the mid-1970's before dropping to below 185,000 from 1983 to 1987.

A survey by the American Association of Colleges of Nursing, which includes all bachelor's-degree nursing programs, found that fall 1990 enrollment of first-time nursing students in universities and colleges was up 14.3 per cent over the preceding year.

"We haven't gone back to our glory days in the 1970's, and I'm not sure we'll ever be at that level, but things are better," said Peri Rosenfeld, vice-president of the nursing league's research division.

Nursing-association officials said the rocky economy might be attracting students because of a nationwide shortage of nurses. The officials said it was too soon to call the recent increases a trend.

President Who Was Fired Wins $240,000 Judgment

BATON ROUGE, LA.—A state-court judge, saying Southern University's Board of Supervisors fired its former president "in bad faith," has ordered the institution to pay him $240,000.

Joffre T. Whisenton, who now runs a consulting firm, was fired in October 1988 after three years as president.

Mr. Whisenton sued the university for $5-million, claiming he had been fired because the supervisors wanted him to "show partiality" to their friends and relatives in hiring and in awarding degrees. "The important thing is I have been exonerated," Mr. Whisenton said last week.

The state court ruled that the university, in firing Mr. Whisenton, had made no claims of wrongdoing or incompetence. He was awarded $240,000 for breach of contract and damage to his reputation.

Willie T. Sensley, chairman of the university's board, denied Mr. Whisenton's allegations. He said a decision on whether to appeal the judge's ruling would be made by the board and by its insurance agency this month.

The former president was fired, Mr. Sensley said, "for lack of what we considered efficient leadership." He said the supervisors could have listed several reasons for Mr. Whisenton's dismissal but they hadn't wanted to damage his reputation.

Fires on 2 Campuses Cause $2-Million Damage

Fires last month caused an estimated $1-million damage each at

Minority Students on Both Black, White Campuses Found to Feel Alienation

ATLANTA

Black students on predominantly white campuses share similar feelings of alienation with white students on historically black campuses, according to a new survey of college students in the South.

The Southern Regional Education Board, a compact of 15 Southern states, surveyed nearly 5,000 students at 20 historically black and 20 predominantly white colleges. The survey results are in a report called "Racial Issues on Campus: How Students View Them."

Only 23 per cent of the black students on predominantly white campuses said that counseling and advising services seemed especially sensitive to the needs of black students. Nearly the same proportion of white students at historically black colleges said such services were sensitive to the needs of white students.

Lack of Special Efforts

Only 32 per cent of the students who found themselves in a minority group—whether at a historically black college or a predominantly white one—said their campuses had made a special effort to give them a sense of belonging.

The survey also found that black and white students at Southern colleges largely agree that all undergraduates should meet the same admissions standards, regardless of race.

More than 95 per cent of students—both black and white—at historically black colleges said all undergraduates should meet the same admissions standards. At the predominantly white colleges, 93 per cent of the whites and 76 per cent of the blacks agreed.

When asked, however, whether black students should receive special consideration in admissions to professional schools, black and white students sharply differed. About half of the black students agreed that special consideration should be given, while three-quarters of the white students were against the idea.

At the undergraduate level, the "perception is that the door is open to those with the requisite skills," said Ansley A. Abraham, the study's principal author. He added, however: "A different impression is held by black students when you talk about graduate and professional schools. Black students feel this is an avenue that is still closed."

No Agreement on Money

While more than 85 per cent of the black students in the survey said more money should go toward education programs for members of minority groups, only half of the white students agreed.

Copies of the report may be obtained for $7.50 each from the S.R.E.B., 592 Tenth St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30318.

—DENISE K. MAGNER

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Department's New Stance on Minority Scholarships Is So Muddled It's Useless, Many Legal Experts Say

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

Higher-education officials and legal experts say the Education Department's latest position on the legality of minority scholarships is so muddled that it is useless.

They predict that the issue will have to be clarified in the courts, by further Education Department actions, or by Congress.

In the meantime, colleges are taking a cautious approach on the issue. Some are altering their minority scholarships, while others are keeping the scholarships and waiting for more developments.

The Education Department's position on scholarships that are available only to minority students is as follows:

- Colleges receiving federal funds may administer minority scholarships created by private gifts in which the donor has restricted the use of the money to minority scholarships. But colleges may not use their own money to create such scholarships.
- The department will not rule on minority scholarships supported by state and local governments.
- The Education Department will give colleges four years to review their scholarship programs. During that period, the department will not undertake compliance reviews to determine whether colleges are following the new interpretation of the law on minority scholarships. The department will, however, investigate specific complaints it receives about minority scholarships.

The new policy differs from an earlier one, announced last month, that said almost all minority scholarships were illegal. That announcement came in a warning from the department to the Fiesta Bowl that minority scholarships it planned to create might be illegal. Lawmakers, civil-rights leaders, and educators widely criticized the policy and the White House ordered a review.

Critics Aren't Reassured

At a press conference to announce the latest interpretation, Michael L. Williams, Assistant Secretary of Education for civil rights, said his original policy was "legally correct" but "politically naïve."

He said the new policy was being issued to "prevent disruption to the efforts of colleges and universities to attract minorities to their campuses and to reassure students that no scholarships that have already been awarded, whether in the current year or in a multi-year cycle, will be affected in any way."

Thus far, the latest policy has not reassured many people. Michael A. Olivas, a professor of law at the University of Houston and a staunch supporter of minority scholarships, called it "a strange retraction of sorts that neither clarified what the issue was nor made clear what is permissible and what's not."

Calls for Clarification

John C. Scully, counsel to the Washington Legal Foundation, a group that believes minority scholarships are illegal, said: "The clarification obviously still needs to be clarified. A lot of it doesn't make sense."

Mr. Scully added: "We're very disappointed. Their first policy was both good policy and a correct statement of the law. Now they have bad policy and they've substituted politics for good law."

Many college officials have questioned the distinction that the latest policy makes between minority scholarships financed by gifts and similar awards paid for with institutional funds. Such a distinction, they said, has no legal basis and is also poor policy.

Richard F. Rosser, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, said that most minority scholarships are supported with institutional funds, and that the Education Department's policy would apparently eliminate those awards. He said losing the scholarships would be especially harmful to private colleges.

The revised policy "neither clarified what the issue was nor made clear what is permissible and what's not."

Because they charge higher tuition than public institutions, private colleges need the scholarships to attract minority students, he said.

Mr. Rosser also said the Education Department's policy would prevent colleges that created a scholarship for a minority group from changing the scholarship if the minority group became well represented at the institution. "This is really ridiculous," Mr. Rosser said.

He also said the four-year transition period was contradictory. The Education Department said it would allow colleges to continue their current practices, but Mr. Rosser noted that the department also said it would investigate and act upon any complaints filed with it. Since the controversy will undoubtedly prompt complaints, Mr. Rosser said, colleges are not protected by the four-year grace period.

Threat of Lawsuits

Indeed, the Washington Legal Foundation's Mr. Scully said his group had already received complaints from students across the country who believe their institutions are operating minority scholarships that would violate the Education Department's policy. Mr. Scully said the foundation would investigate the complaints and bring them to the attention of the Education Department.

If the department's civil-rights office does not respond to the complaints, Mr. Scully said, the group may file lawsuits.

The University of Houston's Mr. Olivas said the four-year transition period was "an artificially contrived, face-saving device."

Furthermore, Mr. Olivas said, the department overstepped its authority throughout the controversy.

New policies, he said, must be developed through the standard regulatory process, which involves issuing proposals and allowing the public to comment on them.

Announcing policies in press releases, Mr. Olivas said, left Mr. Williams "without the statutory or regulatory authority to speak on the issue."

Mr. Olivas and other legal scholars, predicting that the Education Department statements would eventually be shelved, said colleges should go right on offering minority scholarships.

A spokesman at the Education Department said last week that no one in the department was willing to answer any questions about the policy.

Nominee May Reverse Policy

Many political observers have predicted that Lamar Alexander, President Bush's nominee to become Education Secretary, will reverse the policy. Mr. Alexander has not said what he will do. But at a press conference with President Bush, Mr. Alexander said minority scholarships had "helped minority students who were poor get a college education."

If Mr. Alexander does not reverse the policy, Congress may. Moves are already afoot to do so, either through a free-standing bill or through amendments to other civil-rights bills, the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, or the appropriations bill for the Education Department.

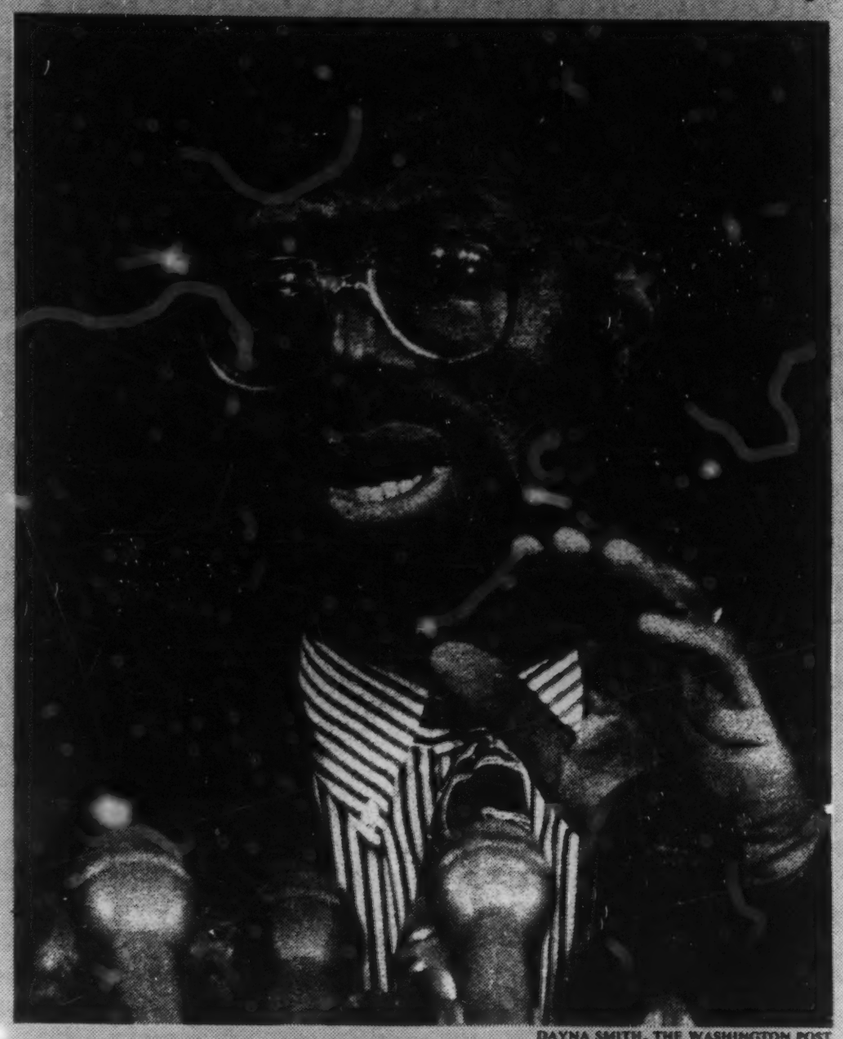
Goldie Blumenstyk contributed to this article.

Non–Need-Based Scholarships for Minority Students, 1987-90

	2-year		4-year		
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Total
1987-88	106	8	174	151	439
1988-89	128	10	216	173	527
1989-90	138	5	248	198	589
1990-91	176	12	279	229	696

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Key Steps in the Scholarship Controversy



DAYNA SMITH, THE WASHINGTON POST

Michael L. Williams, Assistant Secretary of Education: His original policy was "legally correct" but "politically naïve."

December 4: Michael L. Williams, Assistant Secretary of Education for civil rights, issues a press release saying it would be illegal under federal civil-rights laws for the University of Louisville and the University of Alabama to administer $100,000 in scholarships for minority students that had been offered by sponsors of the Fiesta Bowl. Mr. Williams then expands on that announcement, stating that the same ruling would apply to any college or university that receives federal funds because "race-exclusive scholarships" are illegal in most cases.

December 4-12: College and civil-rights officials learn of the ruling. Many say it would undercut efforts to attract more minority students. Others say it is based on faulty reasoning. The Washington Legal Foundation and other conservative groups, however, praise the ruling. They say race alone should not qualify students for scholarships in a "color-blind" society.

December 13: Following a torrent of press coverage on minority scholarships and angry reaction to it, the White House announces it will "review" the policy.

December 17: Lamar Alexander, President Bush's nominee to become Education Secretary, declines to state his opinion on minority scholarships but says that in cases like this, "a warm heart and a little common sense sometimes are helpful."

December 18, 10 a.m.: Mr. Williams announces a revised policy. It says colleges may administer scholarship funds earmarked for minority students if they were donated by others, but "private universities may not fund race-exclusive scholarships with their own funds." The new policy also says the Education Department "cannot" address race-exclusive scholarships financed by state and local governments. It also promises the department won't actively enforce the revised guidelines for four years.

December 18, 2 p.m.: President Bush, saying "I don't think there was any flip-flop," predicts the issue will ultimately land in the courts, even though "we've worked the regulation so that we can continue to have these kinds of scholarships. I've long been committed to them."

December 18, 3 p.m.: Responding to an inquiry, the Education Department tells the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities that the word "private" should not have been included in the section prohibiting race-exclusive scholarships. (The department later confirms error to others, but as of last week had not issued a clarification making it plain that the prohibition applies to all colleges and universities, not just private ones.)

December 19: Just days before his retirement, Rep. Augustus Hawkins, Democrat of California, convenes the final Congressional hearing of 1990 to discuss minority scholarships. Mr. Williams refuses to appear. Mr. Hawkins says Mr. Williams's sudden refusal is "an affront" to Congress and the American people. The leaders of education and civil-rights organizations who do appear, however, say the revised policy, dubbed "Michael Williams II," has further confused the issue. Some Republican lawmakers say Mr. Williams has provoked legitimate debate about why a wealthy black student would get a scholarship while a needy white student would not. College officials say the scholarships correct "historical injustices." Some Democratic Congressmen demand Mr. Williams's resignation.

—Goldie Blumenstyk